

The Fresno Weekly Republican.

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NO. 34

ZOLA GETS HIS REVENGE

Another Phase of the Dreyfus Case.

FORGERY IS ADMITTED

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Commits Suicide.

FRANCE PANIC STRICKEN

Count Esterhazy Overwhelmed by the Disclosure—Interest in the Czar's Note Entirely Eclipsed by the New Situation Presented—Story of the Affair Worse Than the Panama Scandal.

PARIS, August 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry, a prominent witness in the Zola trial, committed suicide today. Lieutenant Colonel Henry cut his throat with a razor he had concealed in his waist. During the late Zola trial Henry accused Colonel Picquart of falsifying telegrams. A duel followed, in which Henry was wounded. The next scene occurred in the chamber of deputies, where Colonel Picquart proclaimed the letter a forgery, and as a result was arrested, while Henry's villainy was rewarded by his being appointed Colonel Picquart's successor in the intelligence department.

It is now evident that Henry forged the letter with the express object of paralyzing Colonel Picquart's efforts to expose Major Esterhazy and to get a revision of the Dreyfus case. The letter was written in bad French, a fact which first led it to be regarded as spurious.

It is said that if the cabinet decides upon revision of the Dreyfus case M. Cavagnac, minister of war, will resign.

The scene of Lieutenant Colonel Henry's arrival was most painful. When he saw it was almost useless to deny further, his tongue grew so thick for his mouth that he was unable to speak. It was feared that he would have an apoplectic stroke.

After his arrest he was permitted to visit his wife while on the way to the fortress at Mont Valerien. She thought he really had had a fit. He addressed her as "My poor wife," adding, "I am under arrest."

The officer accompanying him was under orders not to lose sight of him for a moment, and therefore he could not see his wife alone. All three proceeded to his bedroom to get the necessary clothing. Henry then clasped his wife in his arms and exclaimed: "My conscience is pure and free from every sting."

This exclamation is much commented upon, as going to show that he may possibly have forged the letter under orders from his superiors.

Lieutenant Henry was a peasant's son. He was born in Pouey, in Marve, in 1848, and enlisted in a foot regiment as his brother's substitute in 1863. He had a good military record for bravery and inexorable discipline. He was a prisoner of war in 1870, and was wounded in the Algerian campaign. He retained much of the rough and ready manners of a non-commissioned officer. He was lacking in education, spoke no foreign languages and owed his promotion primarily to his reputation for blunt straightforwardness.

PARIS, August 31.—The cabinet has held two stormy sittings under the presidency of M. Faure. It finally arose between 6 and 7 o'clock, having apparently failed to arrive at a decision on the question of revising the Dreyfus sentence, for the customary official note was not issued.

It is possible, however, looking to the excited state of public feeling that the government deems it advisable to proceed cautiously and to conceal its decision for the present.

M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, is said to have been vehemently attacked by his colleagues for having been ignorant of the intention of Emperor Nicholas to issue his disarmament proclamation, but in fact the reversal of the Dreyfus affair, the disarmament proposal has taken quite a secondary place. It is alleged that several ministers, including M. Brisson, the premier; M. Marujo, the minister of commerce, and M. Trouillot, minister of the colonies, demanded a revision and the immediate suppression of several state offices. Cavagnac, however, remained firm on the ground that Henry's forgery had not altered the case as affecting Dreyfus' guilt.

The only result thus far, therefore, is that Esterhazy is cashiered and will retire on a small pension.

Even after leaving the council the ministers continued to argue heatedly.

Colonel Henry confessed to having

committed forgery "owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus." It is understood that the document in question is the letter which hitherto has been alleged to have been written by the German military attaché to the Italian military attaché in October, 1896. It is also said that when the interpolation in the Dreyfus case was coming in the chamber of deputies this letter was secretly communicated to the court martial and was the chief evidence upon which Dreyfus was convicted. The anti-Dreyfus papers were dumbfounded at the arrest of the colonel, while on the other hand the papers which have been supporting the proposition to reopen the case were jubilant. They now demand the immediate release of Colonel Picquart, who is imprisoned on charges connected indirectly with the Dreyfus affair and they also insist upon a review of the Dreyfus trial.

IOWA LEADS.

Republicans Will Sound the Battle Cry of Freedom.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, August 31.—The state convention will meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow. Congressman Lacy will be temporary chairman and his speech is expected to sound the keynote. It seems to be the general opinion that Senator Gwin will be chairman of the platform committee and that Senator Allison will frame that portion of the resolutions referring to national affairs, stating the administration's ideas with some considerable degree of authority, especially in matters concerning the conduct of the war and disposition of conquered territory.

COY POPULISTS.

Fusion May Not Succeed in Wisconsin.

Democrats Are Willing But Populists Are Shy—Want Time to Consider.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 31.—The Democratic state convention for the selection of a complete ticket was called to order in the Lyceum theatre at 12:15 by ex-Governor George W. Peck, chairman of the state central committee. The theatre was profusely decorated with American flags, and was packed from pit to dome.

In calling the convention to order Governor Peck congratulated the Democratic party and the people of Wisconsin on the interest taken in public affairs, and predicted that the ticket to be nominated on this occasion would carry the state by a large majority. He then announced that the state central committee had selected Jas. L. O'Connor as temporary chairman of the convention.

Mr. O'Connor was received with a storm of applause. He paid a tribute to the soldiers of all parties in the late war, untilized Secretary Alger's administration of the war department, and closed as follows:

"In the solution of the perplexing questions of government to which this war has given birth, the Democratic party will loyalty support any constitution, no matter by whom proposed, that tends to accredit the blessings of our common liberties or add to the glories of our common country."

A move is on foot to effect a fusion on the state ticket with the Populists. A conference committee will likely be appointed, when the organization is effected, in confer with a similar committee from the Populists. It is believed an agreement will be reached on fusion. If the platform of the Democrats is adopted to suit the Populists, fusion is brought about the Populists will be given one place on the ticket, probably that of insurance commissioners.

MILWAUKEE, August 31.—The populist state convention met here today. Robert Schilling, chairman of the state central committee, called the convention to order. There were only about 70 delegates present. M. A. Worsley of Racine presided as temporary chairman, making a speech in which he reviewed the history of Populism. He then took up the question of fusion, which he thought had been unfortunately attempted in former meetings. He desired to see the question carefully considered before any such step is taken.

ANOTHER FIND.

Big Gold Strike on the Hootalinga.

Miners Making a Rush to the Newly Discovered El Dorado.

VICTORIA, August 31.—The steamer Hora brings the report from Alaska of a gold strike on the Hootalinga river. D. D. Lawney of San Francisco, who came out to Fort Wrangel just before the Hora sailed, says the strike ran from \$20 to \$40 per day to the man.

Dr. R. H. Hall, manager of the Hudson Bay Company, corroborated Lawney's statement. Hundreds of people have built narrow gauge carts on which they travel, the tracks made on the river, and hitching their carts to horses, cattle or mules they are heading for the new El Dorado.

More finds are also reported from the Stickoon. William Reed of Chicago, the man of the Discovery claims of the placer and made on the river, has returned to Wrangel. He says his claims are worth from \$6 to \$3 a day to the man.

From the Atlin gold fields news comes that Fritz Miller cleaned up in four days \$600. He is taking out \$25 to \$45 a day per man. The town is already beginning to resemble Skagway.

NO POLITICS IN THIS CASE.

Camp Wyckoff to Be Investigated.

The President Will See to It Himself.

Yellow Journalism Will be Called on for Proofs—The Aftermath of War.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Ten soldiers died at Camp Wyckoff today. They are:

Charles E. Chapin, sergeant, Company L, Second Massachusetts, died in an isolated tent, diagnosis refused.

Fred Issler, Company H, Eighth Infantry, typhoid fever.

Murphy, troop F, Second cavalry, acute uræmia.

Unknown soldier, acute uræmia.

William H. Newcomb, Twenty-first Infantry, typhoid fever. He was getting along well, but last night left his cot, walked into one of the kitchens, found a watermelon, ate ravenously of it and a short time was dead.

John G. Troutard, Eighth Ohio, typhoid fever.

Victor E. Jolin, Company E, Third Infantry, dysentery, died in the detention hospital.

W. A. Marshall, First Illinois, died in the harbor on transport Berlin.

Private Waldron, First Illinois, typhoid fever.

The transports Berlin, San Marcos and Specialist arrived at Camp Wyckoff today carrying soldiers from Cuba and landed them. The Berlin had 800 men of the First Illinois infantry, of whom 160 were sick. General Bates and staff were also on the Berlin. The San Marcos had 287 men on board, 91 of whom were sick.

The Specialist carried Companies A, Second artillery; A, First artillery; F, Fourth artillery, and F, Sixth artillery.

There were 116 men, only two of them were sick. She has 22 horses on board.

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Why do the conditions that prevail exist?

Who is responsible?

Why troops were sent to the camp before was ready to receive them?

Why, since this war, but one railroad leading into the camp, boats were not used to carry men and provisions from New York city?

Why needed medicines were not ordered, or if they were ordered, why they were not distributed?

Why the hospitals are crowded?

Why transports were allowed to lie in the harbor without supplies and never sent out to them?

There is dissatisfaction in the camp of the Rough Riders. They are not satisfied with the terms of their muster out. They wanted to be treated as are the remainder of the volunteers. The regulars officers and men are dissatisfied and want to be sent back to garrison posts and stations at once.

The coming of President McKinley is anxiously awaited. An effort will be made to get the President to sanction some changes which even Secretary Alger was not asked to make.

Dr. Senn thinks that within a month every person suffering from typhoid fever in the camp will have recovered or died and by the time the conditions had begun to look as if they had improved, will then come the period of greatest danger. The precautions taken are almost useless, according to Dr. Senn.

According to Dr. Senn, the men who went from Cleckamauga and the other camps to Porto Rico were already in the first stages of typhoid fever before their departure for the West Indies. He says the germs had begun to propagate in their systems. If the men could have gone home and received home comforts they would have escaped, but exposed to the hardships of a camp they easily succumbed. Dr. Senn thinks the best thing to do is to remove the troops away from Montauk and reduce the camp as rapidly as possible.

Dr. Brown, who is the executive head of the general hospital, differs with Dr. Senn and says there is little or no danger; that the precautions are ample and that at the worst it would take months for the conditions which Dr. Senn foretold to prevail.

The steamer Shinneok has been chartered by the war department to transport sick from the camp to the city hospitals. She arrived to-night.

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ALGER WILL NOT TALK.

Waiting for Miles to Return.

Serious Friction Between the Generals.

An Official Investigation May be Necessary to Determine Certain Responsibilities.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—When General Miles returns to Washington he will be asked for an explanation of recent interviews appearing and the publication of certain dispatches which the war department has not made public.

Whether the investigation will take the course of a military court of inquiry or of private interview with the President, the secretary of war and General Miles, remains still to be seen.

Until the arrival of General Miles his absence will be a mystery. The war department will not discuss the matter.

Secretary Alger says that the department will not enter into any controversy with its subordinate and he does not propose to discuss matters affecting General Miles during his absence.

The department is of the opinion that General Miles made public the dispatches of the secretary, General Shafter, and himself, published this morning.

On the City of Mexico besides the general and his staff, came one commanding of the First regular infantry. No report as to their condition has been made.

General Wheeler when informed that General Shafter was ashore ordered the salute of 15 guns fired. It was difficult to get near General Shafter at the detention camp, but the commander of the Santiago campaign sent word to the correspondents that he was glad to be on American soil once more, but was sorry to learn that so many of his men had died and were still sick at Montauk.

He said, however, that had the troops remained in Santiago, they would have fared much worse.

Surgeon Mayer, who came north on the Allegheny, had something to say today as to the condition of the transports.

It is expected the controversy will extend to both houses of congress and it is feared will have an adverse effect upon legislation which will be asked to better the army. It is generally understood that the regular force will have to be largely increased, at least until the conquered Islands are disposed of, and it is feared that legislation in this direction will be hampered by the controversy between the secretary of war and the general in command of the army.

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SAFETY IN REPUBLICANISM

In these transitional times, when old issues are growing dim before the new ones have become clear, it is of especial importance that each party should make as definite as possible its claims for popular support. It can hardly be claimed that the platforms on either side have been of much service in clarifying the situation, and it will be doubly necessary that campaign discussions shall be general and thoughtful.

The Republican party has abundant claims for popular support, both by virtue of its principles and of its character as an organization. In the first place, Republican supremacy leads to stability and soundness in politics and business. Democratic success leads not so much to the establishment of Democratic principles as to the disturbance of conditions based on Republican principles. The tariff policy of the country, for instance, is fixed in protective ways. Democracy has always opposed protection, but when in power, instead of establishing free trade, to which business conditions might possibly adjust themselves, it sets up a patchwork tariff, based on no consistent principle, which produces confusion and disaster.

The same thing would probably follow in regard to silver. The country could adapt itself, after the first crash, to a single silver standard and do business in some fashion on it, as Mexico and China do, but instead of establishing free silver it is much more probable that a Democratic congress would tinker with the coinage as it did with the tariff, producing confusion, lack of confidence, and contraction of credits, without any of the advantages, if there be such, of an unconditional drop to the silver standard.

If the single tax candidate should be elected governor and his followers secure a majority in the legislature, single tax would not become the law of the state. It would be defeated at the polls if a constitutional amendment calling for it should be submitted. But even if no amendment were submitted the fact that it would be agitated, with a possibility of submission, would be a disturbing element which would interfere with the credit of the state abroad and its prosperity at home.

Whenever state government gets into the hands of a party or officials of known erratic or revolutionary principles, its prosperity is seriously affected, as was seen in the case of Kansas under Ladd and Colorado under Wattle. The same element which put these men in power is in control of the fusion organization here. The Democratic candidate, while personally a man of more character and ability than either of these men, is a part of the same historic movement—a movement whose best friends acknowledge it belongs to the future and not to the present, and which experience shows to be inconsistent with the preservation of stable business conditions under the present social system.

This is only one of the many reasons which will make Republican success important this year.

The freedom with which the Republican newspapers of the state have criticized the length and verbosity of the Republican platform is encouraging both as illustrating a lack of life-bound servility on the part of the papers, and as indicating that the mistake will not be repeated. It is a serious error to allow good nature or the fear of making enemies to prevent the rigid exclusion from the platform of everything but the principles which constitute the reason for the party's existence and the basis on which it calls for popular support. Committees representing particular interests who appear before the platform committees of both parties and frequently succeed in getting their planks inserted in both platforms, might much better bring their proposals before the legislature, where they can receive more consideration. And eminently respectable gentlemen, who hand in planks expressing the attitude of the party correctly, but verily should submit to having their "copy" edited by some one who knows how to use words.

The Examiner derives a sweet pleasure from adding together the Democratic and Populist vote of four years ago and comparing the total with the Republican vote of 1888. The dear old dole doesn't know that half if not more than half of the Populist vote will be divided between Shanahan and Harriman, and that many Democrats will refuse to vote for Maguire. However, we would not for the world prevent the Examiner from pursuing its delightful pastime. Let it keep on aగurin'.

It is enough almost to convince one with daughter of the sardonic kind to see James Gallagher Maguire charge that the Republican ticket had been fixed up several days before the convention. If ever a nomination was the result of a program Maguire's was. It was the result, too, of the most scandalous political trade ever perpetrated. We know that James Gallagher Maguire would put his foot in it every time he opened his mouth. Don't gag him, please.

The steamer Heligoland has returned to Tromsø after having gone to within 600 miles of the pole and finding no trace of Andrée. The year within which Andrée promised either to return or send out news is considerably passed, and it seems that the intrepid explorer must be given up as dead. This conviction will be reached with regret by all who admire courage and perseverance.

Spain is worrying for fear the United States will insist on possession of the island of Luzon, and equal commercial privileges with Spain in the other islands of the Philippines group. Spain had better do her worrying on a more substantial basis—that we will take all the Philippines and all the commercial privileges for ourselves, for instance.

An Oakland exchange announces in big headlines: "An Alamedan Man Steals a Watch." That isn't much of an achievement for an Alamedan man.

A REPUBLICAN YEAR.

"Get into the band wagon; this is a Republican year, anyway" is an argument that is likely to be extensively used during this campaign, and in spite of the derision which it has begun to arouse in the opposition press, there is something in the argument. If there are legitimate reasons why this should be a Republican year, there are reasons why each one should help to make it so. The "red year" in the middle of a Republican presidential term is generally a Democratic year, owing to the fact that the new policies have not yet had time to have their effect. If this year is an exception to the rule it is because the Republican administration enjoys the exceptional confidence of the people.

A administration whose course is endorsed in the platform of its opponents, and to which the settlement of the most difficult political problems is referred with confidence by these same opponents, against which no opposition in newspaper or public mass media says a word, is far from the truth even of the opposition party, certainly possesses no confidence of the people to an undivided degree. If it is entitled to confidence it is entitled to support, and will receive it.

It is natural and therefore legitimate that the popularity of the national party should be reflected in strength for State candidates. No individual candidate is entitled to the support of the voters of his party, but most candidates on all tickets are fairly fit, and few are eminently so. The average candidate therefore shares the strength or weakness of his party. In a race, when the party in power is so strong as to be hardly faced by even a precedented degree. If it is entitled to confidence that strength is entitled to be something in the same reason that French and German are now taught, and generally at the expense of one or both of these languages. These reasons are not commercial, but educational. Even German does not hold its present place by virtue of its commercial importance. In France it is only second to English and in Italy to French, though there are no commercial reasons either of these countries for studying German at all.

A knowledge of at least one foreign language is now a necessary part of the mental equipment of every educated man, and some acquaintance with ten or a dozen of them is no longer rare or phenomenal. In educational importance Spanish stands at least fourth on the list of modern languages. In structure it is loose, having neither the systematic exactness of German nor the clearness of French, and it is therefore less valuable than either of them in the all-important feature of training in English. In literature it contains the best of modern and right, and the "band wagon" argument, properly understood, is really one of the soundest of the campaign.

Our soldiers had an poor a chance, apparently, at the Republican state convention as they had at the Republican convention in Fresno. The turning down of Nixon by the state convention will not be particularly pleasing to Grand Army men—The Expositor.

The evening paper should get things right once in a while. Nixon may be a Union veteran, but we are not sure that he is. We are sure, though, that Reeves, his successful opponent, is an old soldier. He was a member of the Sixth Ohio cavalry, fought on many fields and left an arm at Cold Harbor. In view of this there is not likely to be much weeping and wailing on the part of the Grand Army over the "turning down," as the Expositor puts it, of Mr. Nixon. The latter is no doubt an excellent gentleman, but Reeves was more fortunate. The San Bernardino man will make an excellent State Treasurer.

With the thermometer at 93 degrees, the city of Chicago recently suspended all possible work for several hours, twenty-four persons were prostrated by the heat, and life was almost unbearable. We are inclined to complain of the heat sometimes here in Fresno, but we really ought to congratulate ourselves. A day is delightfully balmy here at 82, is warm at 100, and does not begin to tax endurance until it passes 110. Humidity is worse than heat, and we are freed from that affliction.

List what the bossiest that runs the fusion paper in Visalia has to say about the Republican convention:

Boss Burns, Boss De Young, Boss Rees and Boss Kelly had complete and unquestioned control of the Republican state convention. Behind and above them all, directing affairs was your Uncle Collis.

The Examiner has given the cue and all the little fellows in the country will poll parrot the foregoing from now on until election day. It will have just as much effect, too, as the twaddle of a parrot.

Don't be beguiled by the extravagant promises contained in the Democratic county platform. Recall the history of that party in this county and then seriously ask yourself whether it would be safe to again entrust the management of the county's affairs to their hands. You will come to the conclusion that it would not be and will vote the Republican ticket.

The report that Cator has expressed the intention to vote for the Republican ticket is of course false. But even if he were to do so the Republicans would be no more to blame for it than the Democrats are to be blamed for the fact that worse men than Cator will support their ticket.

Let all good Republicans turn out and take part in the ratification of the state ticket tonight. It being Saturday many Republicans from the colonies and neighboring towns should be able to participate. Let us whoop 'em up in good style.

We recommend that our Democratic contemporaries read the railroad plank of the Republican platform and then cease repeating the absurd falsehood that the convention was dominated by the Southern Pacific.

The campaign which was opened last night will be continued vigorously. There is plenty to say and the orators who are straining with eagerness to say it will have all the chance they need.

The Modesto News says that the nomination of Dr. Castle gave universal satisfaction at Merced. What a queer place Merced must be.

The Keystone is the organ of the People's Party of Fresno.—The Keystone.

Fusion is off in Idaho. It is only a question of one more experience before it will be off everywhere.

It is taking the local Demo-Populists a long time to work their enthusiasm up to the ratification point.

In the words of Mr. Gunat, what has Statesmen Maguire ever "did?"

SPANISH IN THE SCHOOLS

In Chicago, in Atlanta, and probably in other places of which we have no record, it is proposed to add the study of the Spanish language to the courses of study of the public schools. The enthusiasm growing out of our new interests in Spanish-speaking territory is likely to spread the same movement elsewhere, and many a school system not yet able to handle German and French adequately will make an abortive attempt at Spanish, the failure of which will only retard the progress of national language study.

We have no objections to Spanish; it is a fine, sonorous language, very easy to learn and well worth knowing for many purposes. Its commercial value is sure to increase greatly in the next few years, and in the new commercial education which an enlarged foreign commerce will make necessary, an education which will train business leaders instead of business servants. Spanish must be an important part.

But the schools in which this new commercial education is acquired will always be special schools, no more intended for all the people than are schools of dentistry or engineering. In the public schools, if Spanish is taught at all, it must be for the same reason that French and German are now taught, and generally at the expense of one or both of these languages. These reasons are not commercial, but educational.

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ROUSING REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION

First Gun of the State Campaign.

ENTHUSIASM PREVAILS

Stirring Speeches by Dr. Rowell and Frank Short.

T.J. KIRK EXPRESSES THANKS

The Republican Administration One of the Greatest in History—Democrats Appropriate Populist Thunder—Gage and the Railroad Issue—Scandals of the Budd Administration—Cleveland Bonds Versus the Popular War Loan.

From Sunday's Daily.
The Republicans of this city and county—a number were in from neighboring towns—had a grand rally last night in ratification of the Republican state ticket. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, the demonstration being attended with strains of music, the firing of guns and rousing speeches. During the evening the Red Star band was driven through the streets and played stirring music. The Raisin City band gave a concert at the Grand Central corner and then preceded the speakers and a large crowd to the platform in the park, where the meeting was held. Already nearly all the available seats had been taken and when the speaking began people were standing several rows deep beyond the benches. It is conservatively estimated that 2000 people gathered in the park when Justice H. Z. Austin called the meeting to order. The platform had been appropriately decorated with hunting of the national colors and a profusion of small flags. On either side of the national shield were pictures of the greatest of American presidents—George Washington, the first, and William McKinley, the illustrious war executive. Counterparts of Admiral Dewey, the popular idol, and Admiral Sampson, also adorned the platform.

THE PARK MEETING.
Promptly at 8 o'clock Justice H. Z. Austin called the meeting to order, remarking that it gave him great pleasure to have such an honor. He then read the list of vice-presidents, already published in the Republican, and asked the gentlemen to step forward and take seats on the platform.

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GAGE IS ALL RIGHT.

The past issues have been practically settled, and need not be discussed here. The once great Democratic party seems to have been compelled again to bury their issues and are now trying to make one more desperate attempt to unite, not on any universal or broad principle upon which all might stand, but on one single issue—the free silver question. We find them combining with the Populists, with whom they have no affinity. The Democratic party was founded upon the principle of the least possible interference with the liberty of the individual, while the essence of Populism is socialism.

THE DEFUNCT SILVER QUESTION.

The speaker then referred to the silver question, which he declared was merely a rubbertop to gain votes and not put forward for considerations of principle.

Before the last presidential election the Republican party promised to use their best efforts to bring about a stable relation between gold and silver by international agreement, and a commission has been appointed to bring about this result.

There is more silver in circulation in this country now than in any other commercial nation, and a twentieth of all the gold in the world is stored in the single city of New York.

THE WAR ISSUES.

Promising from the silver question Dr. Rowell devoted some attention to the new issues which are now arising. The country must settle those issues at the proper time. They must be honestly and intelligently considered. The maxims of our forefathers might not be applicable to this new era upon which we are now entering. At times of greatest stress the party which has so successfully coped with those questions should be continued in power.

In any event such parties should not be entrusted to a party which has always given backslidings negative party should not be given power at this time.

The speaker referred to the policy of the Democratic party in endorsing the stand taken by Senator White and Congressman Maguire against Ra-

tionian annexation, although the people of the entire coast—Democrats and Republicans alike—were in favor of annexing the islands.

HUDD'S RANK ADMINISTRATION.
From national issues the speaker passed to a consideration of state matters. He remarked that bluff and bluster would not do; that the people would be deceived. The idle talk about a Governor having saved the state millions of dollars would fool no one. The people of the state of California would judge the administration by its deeds. They would elect a Governor who would not make the institutions of the state a prey for political spoilsmen. Under Budd rule every public institution, every asylum was reeking with scandals. Of educational institutions, which were too sacred to be defiled with politics, Budd had made political asylums.

The party which had given the country a national administration of which all the citizens were proud would also give the state a good government and likewise the country. In fact, the country was the unit from which the state grew and then the nation. The Republican party had given this country an honest and economical government and would continue to do so.

In conclusion, the doctor stated that he had nothing to say for himself nor for any of the individual members of the county ticket, but spoke of the county ticket, but spoke of the subject in a broad way.

KIRK EXPRESSES THANKS.

T. J. Kirk was then introduced as the next State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was greeted with a storm of applause by his fellow townsmen who had honored him with the honor conferred upon him. Mr. Kirk said:

"Neighbors, friends and fellow citizens—I do not apprehend that you expect or desire me to make a political speech. If I were to undertake to do such a thing, I would want a vast amount of time for preparation. I want to embrace this opportunity, however, to express my thanks to the people of this city and county who took the initiative in pressing my claims for recognition. I realize that my own efforts would have been unavailing except for the support that went up from Fresno county, your good will toward me and the work of the delegates who labored so faithfully to obtain for me a place on the state ticket. The denunciation was much more severe than the speaker himself would have made. He would not charge the party with half the bad things that the present standard-bearer had charged it with.

In closing, Mr. Short spoke of the congressional ticket. A vote for a Populist-Democratic congressman at this time was vote of luck or confidence in the best national administration since the time of Lincoln, he said.

The meeting closed with three ringing cheers for the Republican state ticket.

WITH NEW IDEAS

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CHANGES IN THE MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

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In response to the suggestion that we will not have the skill to govern distant colonies populated by alien races it is a common answer that England has solved the problem and therefore it is not impossible for us. To this the New York Post replies that England has good municipal governments, and if we cannot imitate her in these we can not do in the more difficult matters of colonial government. The answer is typical but specious. It is true that municipal government is good in England and bad in the United States, but it is not true that England attained good municipal government before undertaking the responsibility of foreign colonies. In fact, no influence has reacted so strongly on English domestic administration as the experience gained in the Indian administration. Anything like the spoils system of political rotation in office would be immediately destructive of British sovereignty in India. The government has been obliged to develop a rational civil service system simply because no other could exist.

Something the same result may follow our assumption of new responsibilities. In order to continue in peaceful control of Oriental peoples it is necessary to have men in charge who understand the Oriental character. This understanding is not possessed by the graduate from the school of "practical politics" nor is he usually a man capable of acquiring it. The official who has acquired it should be perfectly secure in his tenure of office, so long as he remains faithful and competent. Until we recognize absolutely that colonial offices are not to be regarded as patronage, to be distributed on any basis of favoritism, and that there is no such thing as an official having served so long that his "turn" should be passed on to the next man, we shall make an entire failure of colonial government. We are not likely to make that failure often or long, and when we have discovered the true way abroad, it will gradually dawn that the same way may be of advantage at home. With the dawn of that idea will be removed the only serious obstacle to the permanence of the Republic.

The Mercury Express says: "Judge Conley will receive more votes than any other man on the Democratic state ticket at the November election. He will run ahead of Judge Maguire, and it is our opinion that he will be elected to the supreme bench with a good majority. He will receive a large Republican vote." Of course the Express has a right to its opinions, but we confess to being dubious as to what they are based on. Judge Conley is not going to win because he is fitted for the place by experience and knowledge, for he is lacking in both requirements. He is not going to be elected because he is popular, for he is hardly known outside of a few valley counties. He is not a "magnetic" man and so cannot hypnotize the voters to cast their ballots for him. In what then does his power lie? What qualities, as yet undiscovered by the public, are they that when exercised will gain him sufficient votes to defeat such tried and true public servants as the Republican nominees for the supreme bench? Will the Express undertake the task of enlightening us on this point?

The officers of the San Francisco police force from sergeants up are to carry swords, it appears. What a slaughter of innocents there will be when the patrolman's revolver is reinforced by the officer's sword. If there were any regard for human life in San Francisco, the supervisors would arm the coppers with nothing more dangerous than a studded club.

The people of this county will safeguard their interests by voting the Republican ticket from Sheriff to Constable. Every member of the party is a man of integrity and ability and with them in power the affairs of the county will continue to be administered in an economical manner.

The Examiner wants a "free Republican journal" for San Francisco. It doesn't say anything about a decent Democratic journal for that city. Judging from the Examiner, there's no demand for that kind of a journal up there.

According to Ambrose Bierce, convention oratory is more astinine in California than in other states because the average of public enlightenment in California is lower than in any other state. Now watch the wool fly when the loyal editors get loose on Ambrose.

An exchange says that the favorite phrase all over Porto Rico is "Viva los Americanos!" This would seem to be cumulative evidence that education is neglected in Porto Rico. However, it may be that Miles frightened the n of viva.

Kaiser Wilhelm perpetrated a joke the other day, but no one knew it was a joke until the Kaiser publicly proclaimed it to be such, and then the apreciative Germans laughed. Truly this man shines in all fields.

How glad Congressman Castle must be that so many of the "dead assassins" of this district are away from home. It would be still happier if their friends and relatives were out of the district, too.

"Uncle Collie" writes from New York that he isn't dead. Of course he isn't. His road will charges all the time he will.

SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY.

At a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Boston recently, Dr. Fernow, Director of the newly established New York College of Forestry at Cornell University spoke of the aims and organization of that college. The college is appropriately located at a university, thus stamping its work as a part of higher education and of professional rank. The courses leading to the degree of Bachelor in the science of forestry occupy four years, the first two years in general science and the last two in technical forestry. Popular courses are also provided, as the object of the school is "to pull up the stumps of ignorance regarding forest and forestry" as well as to train professional foresters.

The science of forestry is simply scientific agriculture applied to a crop which takes a hundred years to mature. The preservation of forests does not mean the preservation of individual trees; in fact, forests are best and most profitably preserved when the lumber crop is constantly and judiciously harvested. There is more profit in a permanent supply of good lumber than in a single crop only slightly larger, besides the incalculable advantages of the preservation of forest areas.

The increasing public interest in the preservation of our forests is a guarantee that there will be work for the educated foresters now for the first time to be made available, and it is to be hoped that the era of criminal wastefulness which has characterized our forest policy until now is soon to end.

The next reform of this character needed is the establishment of colleges of road engineering, and the spread of scientific road-building. It is in these two respects of wasted forests and spoiled roads that America stands hopelessly behind the rest of the civilized world.

There has never been a war without some dishonesty, some incompetence, and some preventable suffering. The present war is doubtless no exception to the rule, and the complaints and criticisms that have followed the cessation of hostilities are the natural and usual result. But the concentration of these criticisms on certain men, in the absence of any definite evidence, is the result of politics pure and simple. We are not disposed to defend Secretary Alger for political reasons, but we think it equally unjustifiable to attack him for the same reasons. The demand for a thorough investigation is a legitimate one and will be seconded by every fair minded person: the demand that this investigation shall result in heaping all the blame on one or two political scoundrels is ill considered and unworthy. So is the sensational exaggeration of evils large enough in their unembellished form. Let us have a little patience. It is too early to make up the verdict of history or to distribute praise and blame justly. Let us therefore be liberal of praise when it seems justified and chary of blame in the absence of proof, until at least some preliminary investigations have given basis for a provisional opinion.

The revolutionary committee of the Philippines has addressed a letter to President McKinley asking that the rebels be expelled from the islands, it being represented that such action is a necessary antecedent to moral reforms. On the other hand high ecclesiastical authorities in the Roman Catholic church have asked the President to protect the religious orders in the islands. While several writers on the Philippines declare the islands to be priest-ridden, and many abuses doubt result from this condition, about all this government can do in the matter is to make the Filipinos understand that they are free to worship as they please and need not pay the exorbitant tithes it is alleged the church demands.

A GOOD LAW SUSTAINED.

The superior court of San Francisco has upheld the pure food law in a decision in the case of the people against Louis Feuer, a grocer. Feuer was convicted in the police court of selling impure food and appealed to the superior court. Among the points made by the appellant were the following: that the court below had no jurisdiction, that the trial court was prejudiced and should have transferred the cause, and that the conviction ought not to stand because it did not appear from the evidence that Feuer had actually knowledge that the goods sold by his clerk were adulterated. It was contended that if any one ought to be arrested it was the clerk and not the employer. The opinion was written by Judge Carroll Cook and was concurred in by Judges Wallace and Borden. The first two points were briefly disposed of, the bulk of the opinion dealing with the third and most important, in regard to the contention that the clerk and not the employer should have been prosecuted, the court made the following common sense finding:

Where clerks and salesmen are employed for the specific purpose of selling to customers the goods contained in a store, so far as the sale of such goods is concerned, the acts of such clerks and salesmen are the acts of the proprietor. The evidence in this case shows the salesman to have been employed as a salesman by the defendant, and that the goods sold were taken from the stock of goods in the store, which he was employed to sell. We are satisfied that such proof is all that is required to hold the employer guilty, provided, in selling the goods, he partly protected against himself. In the Senate there is no limit to debate and under such conditions the affectation smile which now greets the general's foibles would soon become more serious. General Wheeler's friends should see to it that he is kept safely behind the protection of "Crat Reed's" rules."

Among the questions asked applicants for a teacher's certificate in this county were this:

"Point out three of the characteristics of McKinley's style that make for strength, and two that make for weakness."

When the esteemed County Board of Education made an applicant for a teacher's certificate who is capable of pointing out two weaknesses in the English style of Thomas Macaulay we trust that it will make the decision a most important one and must be highly gratifying to the advocates of pure food. In view of the ability of the judge who wrote the opinion and the soundness of the opinion itself there is small likelihood that the supreme court, should it be appealed to, will reverse the decision. This fact will infuse new courage into those who are making it their business to see that the law is enforced and numerous prosecutions are likely to result. The enforcement of the pure food law is a matter in which the authorship is shared by the heavy co-operation of the people. Consumers should make sure that they are getting pure foods and if adulterated foods are foisted upon them and they find it out they should not hesitate to make complaint. Unless they do this the operation of the law cannot but be very important.

The fusionists are placing a good deal of reliance upon their big majority of two years ago, according to the Mail, are awaiting some Napoleon of education to introduce them, are already recognized and in actual operation in every progressive school in the world. Unless they do this the operation of the law cannot but be very important.

The fusionists are placing a good deal of reliance upon their big majority of two years ago. The times have changed since then, gentlemen. Most of those who voted for Bryan have returned from the glamour of the earth-wheel dollar; besides, the issues are different.

Get out your fall overcoat, and don't forget to recommend Fresno to your friends as a summer resort.

INJUSTICE WILL NOT DOWN.

The Dreyfus case will not down. Not all the power of French militarism, backed by the government, sustained by the people, reinforced by class prejudice and race hatred, can keep down a public injustice to one important man. "Eugenio si muove!"—and still she moves," muttered Galileo in the very moment of signing a recantation of the Copernican heresy; and the most tenacious truth lives while the power that caused it is written falsehood is only an evanescent memory. There is a power in truth and justice beside which all other strength is weakness. It is only as it endures this truth that the Dreyfus case is of importance.

The world is organized at the behest of corrupt monopolists, who are themselves above the law, for the express purpose of killing the men who labor, should they object to being legally robbed.

* * * The only difference between the Muscat Slough assassin and the National Guard is that the railroad paid their assassin, where now the state pays the guard to murder citizens."

Now that the National Guard has gathered around it all the patriotic sentiments of the people, these statements of the Doctor are coming back to plague him, naturally enough, and will cost him many votes. We submit that they ought to cost him votes.

It is not simply that he opposed an organization when it was unpopular and must therefore suffer from the reaction of feeling now that it has become popular, but that the judgment by then expressed showed a lack of appreciation of the safeguards of law and order. The militiamen were soldiers then and are soldiers now. Their intimate relation to the strength of the nation is visible to everybody now, but it ought to have been visible to thoughtful men then. A nation's strength depends as much on its power to preserve domestic order as to resist foreign invasion, and in the last resort both can only be done by military force. If a mob attempts to drag a worthless brute from jail to hang him, it is the duty of the militia to restrain the mob, even at the cost of lives far more valuable than the ones they are protecting. It is not the shivering wretch in his cell, but the order and stability of government that they are defending. The case is the same when a mob attempts to destroy or confiscate the property of a grasping corporation. It is not the corporation, but the good order and safety of society that is being preserved. The work is as necessary and as patriotic as foreign war. That Dr. Castle did not see this shows that he belongs to the disintegrating not to the constructive elements of society, and that he is not entitled to the support of those whose instincts are not destructive.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

The girl queen of Holland has just attained her majority, and in assuming the reins of government has issued a proclamation declaring that "True to the constitution I desire to strengthen the respect for the name and flag of the Netherlands. As sovereign of possessions and colonies, east and west, I desire to observe justice and to contribute so far as in me lies to the increasing intellect and moral welfare of my whole people." Well said, and no doubt sincerely meant.

Since Victoria mounted the throne of England at the same age, over sixty years ago, no Queen has entered on her reign under better auspices. With people prosperous, united and happy, loyal to the crown and devoted to the sovereign, with a fortunate endowment of personal qualities and training, with a form of government so free that the monarchy may hope to endure, the young Queen can look forward with hope to a career that may rival that of the other girl Queen whose long and prosperous reign is drawing to its close.

If Wilhelmina can settle the important question of her marriage as fortunately as Victoria settled hers, there is no reason why she and her descendants should not take the place in the next century held by the English Queen in this as the regenerator of the royal blood of Europe, and the defender of strict domestic virtues in high places.

We notice some movement to make General Wheeler United States Senator. For the little general's own sake we hope the plan will fail. He has made a military record that has appended to the popular imagination. No high officer of the army has come out of the war with quite as much honor as "Fighting Joe Wheeler." He can be elected to Congress as long as he wants. Let that satisfy him. For, it is known, Flattery is the counterfeit of praise. Flattery is the tribute exacted by women from all men. Flattery is the bait with which fools are caught. Flattery is the forerunner of a demand for a favor. Flattery is what everybody detests, but no one rejects. Flattery is the food of vanity. Flattery is the pride of the head.

A San Francisco Journal in giving an account of the horsewhipping of a young man by three ladies says that the latter were beyond question members of the horion, though it could not be ascertained what their names were. What devilish penetrating fellows those metropolitan reporters are. It would never occur to a hayseed newspaper that women who horsewhip are members of the horion. In fact it would require quite a display of evasions to convince him that the hand that wields the blacksnake is the hand that holds the horses after noon-timers.

The San Francisco Post offers a prize to the person sending to it the best definition of Flattery. The definition not to contain more than ten words. Here are a few, but not even honorable mention is hoped for them: Flattery is the counterfeit of praise. Flattery is the tribute exacted by women from all men. Flattery is the bait with which fools are caught. Flattery is the forerunner of a demand for a favor. Flattery is what everybody detests, but no one rejects. Flattery is the food of vanity. Flattery is the pride of the head.

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The San Francisco Post in a recent issue devoted a great deal of space to an attempt to prove that if John P. Dunlop's bicycle had swerved to the right an instant before the tire was punctured he could never have met the woman whom he now accuses of the murder of his wife. "A simple turn of the wrist," said the Post, "would have saved the life of Mrs. Dunlop and her sister." Perhaps it would, but if John P. Dunlop were a man of split personality, if he had harbored as he should have done the woman who had willingly given her future into his hands, he might have taken a header right into the Potlatch arms and matters have been none the worse, thereto. The fact is that Dunlop thought he will escape all legal consequences of the crime that destroyed his wife and her sister, cannot escape the moral responsibility. He had already trod the downward path before meeting Mrs. Dunlop; he had already become involved in intrigues with unscrupulous women and squandered money on them that should have gone to the support of his family. He was an innocent when he engaged the Potlatch, entrenched in an ordinary park bench, in conversation, of drainage and the like, are to be discussed by those most competent and most interested. Such conferences usually have very little direct result except when they agree on a definite bill and lobby through Congress, but their indirect results, in the spreading of ideas and interest, are of the highest importance. The resources of the United States can not be sold to even in sight of exhaustion so long as there is a thousand miles of empty country from the Sierras east. We may not find out how to utilize this country this year or next, but we can at least make a beginning.

The National Irrigation Congress at Cheyenne this week is a meeting of more than ordinary interest. The problems of private, state and national control of irrigation, of federal storage reservoirs, of drainage and the like, are to be discussed by those most competent and most interested. The resources of the United States can not be sold to even in sight of exhaustion so long as there is a thousand miles of empty

HIRED ASSASSINS.

In 1855, when the National Guard was unpopular with some classes of the people on account of sympathy with the strikers, Dr. Castle wrote:

"This army is organized at the behest of corrupt monopolists, who are themselves above the law, for the express purpose of killing the men who labor, should they object to being legally robbed."

* * * The only difference between the Muscat Slough assassin and the National Guard is that the railroad paid their assassin, where now the state pays the guard to murder citizens."

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IN HARD STRAITS

Expositor on the Verge of Collapse.

The Associated Press' News Service is Shut Off—Yes, today's Issue.

From Wednesday's Date:
The Expositor issued an edition of a couple of hundred copies yesterday afternoon, which were sold on the streets and served to business houses. The paper was not delivered on the regular routes. The issue consisted of a four-page edition, and contained but a single original article, which was an attack written by Mr. Butler himself upon A. M. Drew and which Mr. Drew replies to in this morning's Republican. The rest of the matter consisted of advertisements, plate and standing type.

Yesterday the employees engaged in the mechanical department of the paper, such as the pressman, printers and linotype operator, refused to go to work until back wages were paid. At first Mr. Butler declared he would not assume what he called the liabilities of the Fresno Publishing Company and for a while it looked as though the paper would not be issued at all. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, however, after a conference with the executive committee of the Typographical Union, a check for \$37 was produced which paid the printers. The printers threatened to take the plant of the Interior Publishing Company and issue an evening paper on the co-operative plan.

Paul Cowles, superintendent of the western division of the Associated Press, was in town yesterday looking after the Associated Press interests in connection with the Expositor's difficulty. Mr. Butler refused to pay a back claim for news service, and the superintendent discontinued the service. L. D. Minkler, the operator, leaves this morning for San Francisco. A proposition has been made which the Associated Press is now considering, and the wire will be left in the office today.

Last night Woody Cochran, a pressman in the job office of the paper, left for San Francisco to work for H. S. Crocker & Co. Percy Whitworth, the linotype operator, also left last night for the metropolis.

General Sheehan, who, it was said, intended to take charge of the paper, stated to a Republican reporter yesterday that he would not assume its management. He had been asked by Mr. Butler to act receiver for him, but further than that he had and would have nothing to do with the paper. He stated that he would not assume the management of it unless it was in good financial standing, and then would not take editorial control. He added that Mr. Butler had asked him to look over the field, but that he did not think the paper, under the circumstances, would be a paying venture.

Mr. Butler is quoted as having said that he would organize a company and run the paper.

G. S. RAMSAT.

G. S. RAMSAT REPLIES
To the Strictures of "Teacher" Give His Record.

Editor Republican: In reply to an article headed "G. S. Baird is all right, his fusion opponents' puny efforts to injure him," I wish to state that the gentleman who signs himself "Teacher" and who is the author of the said article has done me a gross injustice in accusing me of circulating anything against Mr. Baird. In common with the public in general I know that Mr. Baird is both a teacher and a dentist, that his office address is written Dr. E. E. Baird. If I have referred to him as Dr. Baird I have surely done him no wrong. My purpose is to make a clean campaign, to induce the public to forget or忘却 the indignities of any kind. If the author of the attack on me will bring the unwillingness to call on me in person or state his real grievance over his own signature I shall be pleased to elucidate any delusions under which he may have labored.

For the information I will state that I was born of Scotch parents in the turkish, Canada, in 1857. I was educated in the public schools of Ontario, and fitted for the University of St. Francis College, Richmond, Quebec, and passed the freshman and sophomore years in McGill University, Montreal. I taught two years in the public schools of Quebec province, and in 1881 I entered the junior class of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, from which I graduated with the class of '83, receiving the bachelor of arts degree; and three years later, for successful work as a teacher, I received the master of arts degree from the same institution.

Now, Mr. Teacher, the statement you make that I have worked against our public school system for my own personal interests I deny. On the contrary many of the most successful teachers in the country have been students of my school, and I do not believe that any fair-minded person will, for one moment, claim that my school in Fresno has lowered the standard of education in Fresno county or city. While it is true that I have not been engaged in public school work in California, yet it is also true that in 1892 I received a grammar grade certificate in Santa Clara county. I have devoted all my time to educational work since graduating, spending six years in the schools of Missouri and six years in the schools of New Mexico, being for two years the principal of the normal department and acting president of the university of New Mexico, which is the head of the whole public school system of the territory, and while I may not be thoroughly familiar with the public business yet I believe my training and experience have been such that I am familiar with the public school work from the primary grade to the freshman class of the university.

Respectfully yours,

GOING UP RAPIDLY.

The Phoenix Building Now Two Stories High.

The building of the Phoenix Packing Company is going up rapidly. The three-story structure which will be the seedling plant is now two stories high, and the sides have been inclosed. As soon as the seedling plant is finished the work of putting up the packing establishment will be commenced. There is at present a force of twenty-five carpenters at work on the building.

Colonel Porphyry states that he expects to have the plant of reconstructing his plant next week, when the insurance adjustors will have completed their inventory. At present he does not desire to disturb the wreck.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Hold a Meeting in the Park

And Organize a Club After Listening to Enthusiastic Temperance Speeches.

A fair-sized and evidently interested audience assembled before the stand in the park that night to listen to arguments in favor of the Prohibition party. C. J. Pulteney, county chairman, and nominee for state senator, presided. On the platform were A. C. Bain, Rev. A. A. Graves, J. W. Webb and Frank E. Coulter of Selma.

Mr. Webb was introduced as the first speaker. He disclaimed the idea that Prohibitionists were simply opposed to other individuals being allowed to take a drink of whisky, beer or wine because they, the Prohibitionists, personally dislike the beverages. It is working on a far broader principle and higher plane. How does the average woman feel about drink and the ever-present saloon? She dreads them. For drink is the enemy of woman, her boy, her home, the church and the school. And she will yet be able to add to her fears and prayers against the liquor traffic that which the saloonist and politicians mostly dread—her vote.

"But it is not the fears and sentiments of women that we depend on for success," said the speaker. "The dangers of drink were well illustrated by the order of General Shafter in Santiago. He absolutely prohibited the sale of whisky or beer or wine, not only in saloons, but in restaurants. No prohibition of meat, fruit, milk or bread; but that which breeds lawlessness, robbery, murder among the conquered people, the insurgents and our own brave boys in blue."

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"The same evil and danger is in our own city and state, indeed. Our ticket is composed of men who, if interested, will fill worthily the offices. And with the temptations and drain of the saloons there would be lessened. With a sober, judicious man and a few of his friends, what an increased demand for produce, what a range of genuine prosperity. Every vote for prohibition will be a solemn protest against this remorseless, heartless, unscrupulous race. Who votes that way may never enter upon broken-hearted women, debauched and degraded boys, but he would have a clear conscience, having intelligently voted against the prima causa."

Frank E. Coulter spoke in an animated strain on the economic side of prohibition. He denied that in Fresno or elsewhere they raise too much meat, stock, fruit, etc. It is not over-production, but under consumption, he said. The people are spending more for strong drink than for food, clothing, education. Close up the saloons and the men will have work, and earn money enough for long building houses, furnishing them with comforts, music, books, pictures.

Mr. Coulter's sarcasm and pointed illustration held the audience in good humor to the end.

In Edgerly hall a club was formed with twenty charter members, besides honorary members, ladies and young men not yet voters. C. J. Pulteney was chosen temporary chairman and A. C. Bain secretary. The club then adjourned to meet at the same place Saturday night.

DIED.

HAMILTON—At Fresno, August 31, 1898, Lawrence, ten infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Hamilton.

WHATSHIRKIN. In this city, August 31, 1898, W.H. Whatshirkin, aged 83 years. Funeral Friday at 10 a.m. from the residence of Mrs. Knepper.

You invite disappointment when you experiment.

DeWitt's Little Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any salve in the world.

This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it.

Look out for the man who calls for DeWitt's

Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile pure.

Dr. C. Padlock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

FROM DAWSON.

Ed Wolcott Writes an Interesting Letter.

Many Fresnans are Encamped on the Goldfields of Alaska.

From Wednesday's Date:

Ed Wolcott, who left for the Alaska gold fields last spring, has written to a friend in this city an account of his experiences on the Klondyke. The letter is, in part, as follows:

"I shall give you some of my impressions of this country as they may be interesting:

"There is a large delegation of Fresno people here. I have met S. S. Wright, S. K. Lemon, Willis Seethorn, Jack Hockenberry, Jack Barrett, Pete Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Warkeros and son, Mrs. Latimer, Gus Anderson, Arch Grant, Schuyler Hess, J. H. Kelly, the Bergys, Banning, Burt and Will Schuler, DeWitt Gray, O. D. Garrison and wife, John Rader, Dick Hedinger, Ben Reynolds, and Bishop. The whole delegation is looking well, although Arch Grant, S. S. Wright and Jack Harrett are not so stout as they used to be.

"Frank Wyatt, Frank Neate and myself are building a log cabin on a hill back of Dawson for winter quarters. It will be an architectural wonder when completed.

"Dawson is a city of about 15,000 inhabitants, mainly men. The main street skirts the river bank and extends from the river to a high bluff on the north, a distance of about a mile, and it is thickly studded with warehousess, stores, saloons, etc. The buildings are made of logs, boards, shingles, old stock, canvas and a great variety of materials, and all trades and callings are represented. Back of this business street which is paved with black muck, is a half mile of swamp, and beyond this swamp rise low moss-covered hills, on which the dwellings are situated.

"There are three ravines here, numberless saloons, so-called theaters, which is of the low variety kind, three dance halls of the usual running camp order, and numberless traders. There is a hospital, an Episcopal church and an unfinished Catholic church.

"A few words respecting the mines might be of interest. Many claims on Donaiza and El Dorado creeks are wonderfully rich, while others do not pay for pay.

"There is a good deal of "boon" here, which reminds me of early days in Fresno. Claims are sold at auction every day at prices ranging from \$50 to \$5000 by people who have probably never seen the claims to people who don't know where they are. That sounds queer, but the fact is that nearly every creek within fifty miles of Dawson has been staked. This "staking" is one of the many obstacles a newcomer runs up against. When a report is sent out that a strike has been made on a creek there is a rush for the new diggings, and claims are staked off and down the creek from the discovery.

"It might say a few words as to the climate: that is the spring and summer climate. We have not burned a candle for three months, and can find fire at midnight. Since April we have had delightful weather. It is true that when the sun shines it is quite warm and oppressive, but we have very little heat in the sun since the first of this month, as the smoke from fires and the morning mists temper the rays in the forenoon, and a thunder shower usually cools things off in the afternoon.

"Frank Neate's old friends will be pleased to learn that he still wears that beautiful mustache of his and never talks of talking about the girls. This might lead them to think that he is homesick, but if he is he keeps it well hidden, and is determined to give the country a good trial before leaving.

"This is a good country for a healthy young fellow who wants a change of air, and adventure, and can afford to take the chances of making a fortune, but it would be foolish for a man to sacrifice his home, leave his family and come up here. You would agree with me if you could drop in on me here and have a half hour's chat with this latter class of people."

RED CROSS MEETING.

The Society Waits Donations of Magazines and Daubies.

The Red Cross Society met at the Hughes hotel last night and a number of interesting communications were read from the National Red Cross League, and the state association, in which the local society is complimented for its excellent work. It is also stated that a movement is on foot to bring all the local societies into an organization which will perpetuate them and at the same time make them international in character.

The state organization calls for literature, magazines, and books for the use of the hospitals and Convalescent Home for the entertainment and diversion of the sick.

Everything is humoring the Flume City now. The mills are running to their fullest capacity night and day, and caravans of boxes and lumber are being shipped up every train.

The party had singing galore. Most of the ladies sang nicely, and the boys were heard to "sing in the chorus."

The following were the members of the party: Edna and Josie Howard, Mrs. Helen Perry, Alice Stephenson, George Perry, Lila Doyle and Laura B. Birge of Fresno; D. M. Troutwine, Ethel Browne, Lee Browne, Emily Boucher and James S. Nelson of Clevis; Mac Sampson and J. W. Simpson of the Academy, J. A. Taylor and Mary Taylor of Ontario, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beavers and son Roy of Hollister, Edna Doubt of Wildflower, A. D. Troutwine of Caruthers and Ralph Clegg of Mariposa.

"A. PINE BARK."

Pine Ridge, Cal., Aug. 29, 1898.

CLOVIS CULLINGS.

Mills Running to Their Full Capacity—Baseball Aspirations.

Everything is humoring the Flume

City now.

The mills are running to their fullest capacity night and day, and caravans of boxes and lumber are being shipped up every train.

Several new aspirants have come forward here for gaudy honors during the past few days.

Jess Wadden and "Spot" McClung are busy loading and shipping wheat from the Farmers' warehouse.

E. C. Cunningham, a special agent of the Pacific Drill Club Company, is making Clovis his headquarters for the present, while canvassing the adjacent country.

Frank Neate's old friends will be pleased to learn that he still wears that beautiful mustache of his and never talks of talking about the girls. This might lead them to think that he is homesick, but if he is he keeps it well hidden, and is determined to give the country a good trial before leaving.

"This is a good country for a healthy young fellow who wants a change of air, and adventure, and can afford to take the chances of making a fortune, but it would be foolish for a man to sacrifice his home, leave his family and come up here. You would agree with me if you could drop in on me here and have a half hour's chat with this latter class of people."

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RENTING UNCOOLED FOX IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BASEBALLS AGAINST PROTEUS.

They ACTED SHAMFULLY

Santa Cruz Baseballists Again

Prove Themselves Toughs.

One of the chief reasons why the Fresno baseball team was dropped from the state league was the complaint of the Santa Cruz managers that it also could not obtain fair treatment.

As every one interested in the national game in this city can testify, there was absolutely no truth in the complaint.

Mr. Gibson removed his family from Tippecanoe to take up their residence in our community where he and Mr. Hutchinson will soon open a general merchandise store.

R. L. Gandy and wife returned last Saturday from an outing on the coast.

Mrs. H. L. Mifflin has returned from her visit to Pine Ridge.

Miss Almira Ambrosia returned to her home in Missouri last week.

Mrs. Reynolds, wife of the engineer, spent a few days last week with her husband and friends.

Mr. Peck (our next sheriff) paid Clovis a friendly visit Saturday.

Speaking of baseball and the proposed new league being formed, we would like to know what the matter is?

Joe St. John and wife are in San Francisco.

John and Anna Clegg are in San Francisco.

John and Anna Clegg are in San Francisco.

MAN ABOUT TOWN

A Harrowing Cannery Incident.

The Sixth Boys Want to Go Home

But the Officers Are Reported to Be Opposed to Disbanding.

Fresno's pals.

An incident that happened the other day in a cannery not a thousand miles from Fresno shows that one ought to be careful about leaving one's dental equipment in old places. One of the girls employed there experienced some discomfort from a new set of false teeth, removed them from her pretty mouth and placed them in a can at her side. Such was the relief that she would much better, and so engrossed in her duties did she become that she did not notice another employee take the can containing her teeth. All it up with peaches and hand it to the sexton, who closed it in his usual neat manner. Finally she thought it time to put back her "inerties" in their proper place. She reached for the can only to find it gone. Her surprise gave way to grief, however, when upon inquiry, she learned what had become of her store teeth. She was inconsolable and the foreman—well, he went outside to express his feelings. I should like to see the face of the good housewife somewhere down east when she opens up that can of fine California peaches and finds a new set of false teeth on top of the fruit. She will think she got a prize package sure.

* * *

This brings to mind the story told me recently of how "Red" Hamilton, the biggest baseball crack in the valley, came to stop chewing tobacco. "Red" preferred chewing the weed to chewing portwine or even chewing the rag. One day, having chewed his way to within an inch or so of the south end of a plug, he snorted to blow out some resistance. He investigated and found a piece of a man's finger. Even since "Red" has preferred portwine to chewing tobacco, he has stood by his preference.

And this reminds me of a little one of myself. It happened while I was making a fortune in San Francisco with a financial paper named "Money." The dinner bill of fare one evening was bread and cheese and I went to the corner grocery myself for the latter. The grocer tipped a broad new cheese and I went away happy with a fine slice of it. In eating the piece that fell to me my teeth struck a hard substance, which proved to be a suspender button. Attached to it was a very small piece of cloth that looked as if it had been torn from the trousers. I at once went to the grocer and asked for the rest of the meal. He thought I was insane until I explained, but he refused to cut up the cheese to find the disjecta membra. He offered to sell me the whole cheese, but I was compelled to decline with regret.

* * *

Waldemar Parker Lyon has played another joke now don't ring the bell. While in Wawona recently he represented himself as being Lieutenant Nolan of the Utah cavalry company, part of which passed through Fresno a few days ago. He had provided himself with a military hat, a uniform belt encompassed his graceful waist and he wore leggings and spurs and an military coat that he had stolen from General Muller in the dim and distant past. He looked a true soldier-in-spurs and had no time in passing the circuits of Nolan, particularly as owing to long association with General Muller he acquired the military air in its perfection. Waldemar made a great impression upon the ladies, who soon stripped him of every brass button on his clothes. Of course they also asked questions, and the answers formed the most varied assortment of misinformation ever given out. He told them he was a Mormon, had had 45 wives and was looking for 45 more, as he was a widower. He related harrowing tales of the Danites and told how he had in 1852 helped to waylay and slaughter 500 immigrants from the East who were on the way to California. Naturally this caused something of a fall in the barometer of Lieutenant Nolan's popularity and before he left Wawona he had been nicknamed "Bluebeard," for not one of the girls but believed he had murdered his 45 wives.

When the true Lieutenant Nolan heard of the trick the Fresno man had played on him he decided to get even by representing himself as Waldemar Parker Lyon when he got to the mountains. This is of course a very desperate thing to do, but the Lieutenant thirsts for revenge and there is no reasoning with a man like that. It is said he will invite every mountaineer he meets to come down to Fresno to stay a few weeks with him—that is, with Lyon—and to take his choice of a bedroom set free of cost. That seems an inadequate revenge, however. What the Lieutenant ought to do is to impale his hands in Lyon's gore.

* * *

Now that the war is at an end the volunteers throughout the country are anxious to return to their homes. They answered the call of the government cheerfully and endured the usual hardships with little complaint. When complaint was made it was simply because conditions had become intolerable. On the whole, however, they bore themselves as soldiers should and the greatest source of dissatisfaction was that they were not given an opportunity to fight for their country. That opportunity has entirely vanished now and it would seem to be the proper thing to send the volunteers home, mustering them out in the order that they entered the service. A small force should be retained, enough to properly garrison the posts.

The volunteers themselves are of this mind, but it appears that many of the officers, who draw from two to four times the amount they earn in civilian life, oppose disbandment. They have a good thing and they want to keep it. The San Francisco Chronicle presents the situation in the following clear manner:

"The government would do well in considering the requests of volunteer officers to keep their commands in service to find out what the enlisted men think about it. It is all very well for 40-cent-month clerks and out-of-a-job politicians, who are drawing the big pay of army captains and colonels, to want to hang it for the rest of their lives, but how about the \$1 per month soldiers in the rank-and-file? They enlisted in the patriotic cause to serve the country in war. The sacrifices of them-

selves and families were often great. It is decidedly unfair, now that peace has come, to keep them out of a decent livelihood simply to give their officers a chance to lay up money and parade in shoulder-straps."

A number of volunteer companies have attempted to make their wishes to be mustered out of the service known at Washington, but where the originators of the movement have been found out they have been punished by the officers, or threatened with punishment. Leave to petition the government has been perpetually refused, and the would-be petitioners lectured on their misconduct by conduct by the well paid officers. While in San Francisco last week I heard that the same difference of opinion existed on this subject between the officers and enlisted men in the Sixth Regiment, which contains a Fresno company, as existed in other regiments. The officers are said to have reported to the highest military authorities that the "Sixth boys" were in unanimous in the desire to remain in service, where the fact is that three-fourths of the men would be only too glad to get a discharge and return to their homes. The officers refuse to give them an opportunity to get their views before the authorities, and the volunteers are chafing under their "handcuffs" as they term it.

This is, of course, a very bad state of affairs, and should be remedied at once. The volunteers should not be compelled to make sacrifices out of all reason; they should not be punished for their patriotism. The large force now under arms is not only useless but is a source of great expense, costing probably several hundred thousand dollars a day to maintain it. As the Chronicle says, all the necessary duties these men perform can be readily covered by the expanded regular army, now some 60,000 strong, and by the state militia. There are doubtless a number of volunteers in the company from Fresno whose families are suffering by reason of the absence of their support and others who long to go back to their former vocations and make a good living again. But if the officers have taken the stand reported, their chance of seeing the vine-clad plains of Fresno in the near future does decidedly slim.

* * *

That was a pretty hard blow that was delivered to the ambition of Judge M. K. Harris, one of the delegates to the Democratic state convention, and it is said that he has not got over it yet. Harris expected to be chosen chairman of the delegation and as soon as he arrived at Sacramento he secured a handsome sum of money and invited his fellow-delegates to make themselves at home. In the meantime the delegation had been given J. D. Morgan's carriage, which was held by Judge Harris. This incensed the majority of them to such an extent that the time came to select a chairman, they chose E. D. Edwards instead of Harris, and in addition to this they gave Butler the cold shoulder.

Harris was keenly disappointed and left Sacramento before the convention was over, but Butler stayed long enough to have his little revenge.

The Fresno delegates were nearly all of them in favor of seating the Harnettites and when Fresno's vote was called for it was cast by the chairman of the delegation in favor of the Harvey faction of the San Francisco Democracy. Butler immediately demanded a roll call and as it had been reported that the Harnettites were for the railroad, several of the delegates turned to him and said: "What do you think?" A. E. Butler replied: "I think the Harnettites are for the railroad, and I think the Harveyites are for the railroad."

Further along the line J. B. Anderson & Company have largely increased their force during the past week and are now working nearly 100 men and women employed in this city and the immediate vicinity.

The Penney cannery is nearly through for the season, but still employs between 300 and 400 hands on peaches, tomatoes and pears.

There is no discrimination of age, race, color or previous condition of servitude in the cannery, and the payroll of over \$1000 a week brings the welcome dollar to many a humble home where these indispensable silver coins have been rare as angels' visits for a year past. About 35 men also find employment in the cannery. A small force will be put on the raisin packing business when the cannery is closed for deciduous fruit.

Further along the line J. B. Anderson & Company have largely increased their force during the past week and are now working nearly 100 men and women employed in this city and the immediate vicinity.

The raisin packers are pretty well prepared for the opening of the season and long lines of cars are beginning to get into place all the way from the red street to the cannery, some of them already packed and shipped; others to convey the raisins to the eastern market. The usual shipment of raisins from this city is from 3000 to 4000 carloads, but it is thought very possible the splendid crop of this year may enable us as much as 5000 carloads to be shipped. There are in all eleven packing houses now ready to handle raisins. This includes the co-operative pieces, which will all run this season, but does not include the two large seedless raisin establishments (the Forsythe and the Phoenix) which were destroyed by the late fire. A conservative estimate gives 2500 hands, white and Mongolian, as necessary to pick this season's crop, while fully 1000 persons will be required to pack it. There is thus a prospect of good, steady work for all really willing and anxious to be employed up to the last day of the present year.

Last Friday was J. W. Englebright's birthday. By accident he discovered that his wife intended to surprise him with an elegant dinner composed of all the delicacies of the season, but as he was not prepared for the arrival just about dinner time of a fine young boy. Hereafter on J. W.'s birthday it will be well for his better half to prepare an extra ration.

CHEEKY THIEVES

They Entered Sheriff Scott's House

And Made Away With the Peace Officer's Pistol and Jewelry.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Couscous and a sense of humor do not necessarily go together, but sometimes people who have a heap of the former also possess a bit of the latter. The "trusty" who appropriated Jaller Watt Scott's gauntlet was imbued with a slight sense of humor, but a burglar who broke into Sheriff Scott's house Sunday night and stole about \$150 worth of valuable from the police officer had that quality in a greater degree. The Sheriff and his family went to church Sunday evening. Ollie Scott, the deputy sheriff, was the last to leave the domicile at about 7 o'clock. The family returned at a quarter to 9, when they found the house had been ransacked by a burglar.

Sheriff Scott made an investigation and soon learned that the burglar he is confident there was only one engaged in the act—offered an entrance into the house by raising the screen on the east side. He then climbed through the window and made his exit in the same manner. After a thorough search he secured a diamond, a couple of rings, and some other jewelry. He also appropriated the Sheriff's pistol. He took the jewelry boxes to the back yard, and there rifled them of their contents. Sheriff Scott places his loss at about \$150. J.M.C.

To be continued.

DEATH OF JUDGE STEWART

Passing at Santa Barbara of a Former Fresnian.

Judge Philip Stewart, well known here, died in Santa Barbara last Friday. At the time of his death he was deputy district attorney of Santa Barbara county and was recently promoted to the state bar.

He had come to Fresno in 1888 and was a charter member of the Forsythe law firm, now Company C. N. C. When the office of city recorder of Fresno was created Judge Stewart was given the appointment. Some years ago, owing to ill health, he removed to Santa Maria and afterward to Santa Barbara.

He never ever so endeared himself to the community as did Philip Stewart. Man of strictest integrity, gentle as a child, he had not an enemy in the world. No one ever became acquainted with him but was ever afterward his friend. He had a kind word for everyone.

In his simple and gentle manner he was a hero. No one ever stood up under the affliction that he bore with more fortitude. His surviving and grief-stricken widow and two children are not alone in their grief, for many of us in Fresno loved him as a brother.

Fresno, August 22, 1898. J.M.C.

Not Diphtheria.

Dr. Hale reported last evening that the case of his son Harold, who had returned with his mother from Pine Ridge, is not diphtheria, but sore throat. It was feared this might prove to be diphtheria, but the diagnosis is now complete and makes it certain that it is a case of scarlet rash. The child is not at the Sanitarium but is isolated in another part of town. Dr. Hale is not attending any diphtheria cases at present.

Horse and Rig Stolen.

About 7:40 o'clock, last night J. D. Barnes, who lives at 220 N. Street, hitched his horse in front of the courthouse and went down town. When he returned at 3:30 the horse and rig were missing. A large number of men were loitering in the park near where Mr. Barnes hitched his horse and it is supposed that one of these watched his property and drove off when the owner was not in sight.

ALONG THE TRACK

Notes on the Railroad Reservation.

Fruit Packing Is in Full Operation.

Prospects of a Heavy Raisin Crop Draw Many Mongolians to Town.

From Tuesday's Daily.

This is emphatically the busy time of the year along the Southern Pacific railroad reservation. The fruit season is in its prime, and the packers of grapes and green fruit are running their plants for all they are worth. The raisin season will begin inside of two weeks, and picking may commence as early as September 1. The lumber yards have been kept well occupied furnishing material for trays and boxes and altogether times have been livelier on the reservation during the past three weeks than since the winter closed.

Beginning at Mariposa street; Sepulveda Brothers are employing 100 men and about 25 men packing figs, with good prospects for several months steady work. The Earl company, which has its own orchard and vineyard at Beeley, and which also leases several vineyards near town, has about 150 men and women employed in this city and the immediate vicinity.

The Penney cannery is nearly through for the season, but still employs between 300 and 400 hands on peaches, tomatoes and pears.

There is no discrimination of age, race, color or previous condition of servitude in the cannery, and the payroll of over \$1000 a week brings the welcome dollar to many a humble home where these indispensable silver coins have been rare as angels' visits for a year past.

At the same time the department of agriculture for 1898 contains the following statement:

"It may not be long until the farmer may apply in the laboratory for fertilizerizing ferments to be applied to his soil for agricultural purposes as are mentioned above.

"Because of the extreme minuteness of these organisms the too practical agronomist may laugh at the idea of producing fertility thereby, and this idea, indeed, would be of no value.

"It is not for the wonderful facility of propagation which an organism of this kind has when exposed in a favorable environment. It is true that the pure cultures which the laboratory affords would be of little avail if limited to their own activity, and it is in the possibility of their almost infinite development that their fertilizing effects may be secured."

While the prophecies foreshadowed in the above quotation have not been fully verified there is sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that the use of bacterial cultures will become commercially valuable, and that the nitrifying ferments of the soil, in the form of reasonably pure cultures called nitrogen, will eventually be used for fertilizing purposes.

The sending of nitrogen to the soil with appropriate nutrients in certain to become as much of an exact science as the use of the proper ferment in butter and cheese manufacture and other commercial operations where the activity of bacterial conditions the character and value of the product.

The usual method used in preparing these cultures, called nitrogen, is by inoculating a series of gelatine plates from the modus of plants containing the living bacteria.

"The pure culture obtained is introduced into an eight-ounce bottle containing agar gelatine, on which it is allowed to grow.

The contents of a single bottle are sufficient to inoculate an acre and a half of land.

The best method of applying nitrogen is to at first introduce it into a sufficient amount of moist earth and mix thoroughly. After standing long enough the fertilizer will be used for fertilizing purposes.

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THE CZAR IS FOR PEACE

Count Mouravieff's Plain Declaration.

ALL EUROPE DAZED

The Plan of Disarmament Discussed.

DECLARED IMPRACTICABLE

Germany Skeptical, France Doubtous, But English Statesmen Inclined to Favor the Project—The Vatican Highly Commends the Czar's Pacific Assurances—The Effects as Viewed by Different Newspapers.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 29.—The newspapers here declare that the Czar's manifesto will probably constitute a turning point in history. The Novosti says:

It stands to reason that the disarmament question cannot be solved without a previous removal of the cause for the armaments. The conference must accurately determine the respective pretensions of the nations and propose means for a peaceful arrangement and it may come to pass that by the close of the nineteenth century a equilibrium may be effected of the international policies which are so prolific in troubles and dangers.

The Novoe Vremya says:

All true friends of peace are naturally on the side of Russia, but it is impossible to guarantee that some of the western cabinets will not raise objections prompted by the fact that armed peace which has existed since 1865 is the main source of their international strength.

The Vedomosti expresses the opinion that the note of the Czar is essentially "an attempt to induce the element of trust into international relations," adding, "whoever believes in the creative power of ideas propounded with conviction and clearness must be rejoiced that the note brings a new and efficient course into the world's life and groups anew the participants in that life."

The text of the note follows:

"The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all good governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous idea of His Majesty, the Emperor, my august master, have been won over to these views in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers; and the imperial government thinks the present moment would be very favorable to seeking the means.

"International discussion is the most effectual means of insuring—to all people's benefit—a real, durable peace, above all putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last twenty years the longing for general apperception has grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations; and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in this same time that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances.

"It is better to enumerate peace than they have devolved in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces and still continue to increase them, without shrinking from any sacrifice.

"Nevertheless, all these efforts have not yet been able to bring about the beneficial result desired—pacification.

"The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nation's labor and capital are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last work of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase the less and less they fulfill the object the governments have set before themselves.

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments, fountaine, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very catastrophe which is destined to avert the horrors which now make every thinking being shudder in alarm.

and clearly indicate that France would make the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine a pre-requisite to her participation in the conference.

The Temps says: "It is to be hoped that Europe, like France, will consider the Czar's proposal in a spirit similar to that whereby it was inspired. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that if France owes it to herself to aid in such an attempt there is another portion of her moral parity which she cannot abandon without abdicating the very reason of her existence. France cannot forget the eloquent words exchanged between the Czar and the President regarding the rights of people and justice. Count Mouravieff's circular seems a rejoinder to Mr. Goebel's speech, which is equally sound in its intent. Therefore, it lacks nothing but appropriateness. However, it would be singularly bootless the inspiration and meaning of the proposal to see nothing else in it or even to connect it with a wish to hamper from the outset the conclusion of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. What will the Germans think of William's plan of the initiative of Nicholas? That prince will hardly consent to play second fiddle."

Another paper remarks: The gravest questions which demand solution reflect upon France, and the Czar has undoubtedly considered these complications and has consulted the powers interested. It is to be presumed he has reason to believe his views will triumph.

The Mattole du Frans says: "Russia made us go to Kilid but today she leads us to a conference which will sanction a readjustment of 1871."

The Journal des Débats refers to the "victor" which we cannot forget" as being a stumbling block to further price advances, sustained and even increased actually in distribution at most western markets with somewhat of improvement likewise noted at the south and on the Pacific coast, steadiness in prices—wheat, corn, cotton however, excepted a reduced number of business failures, fair gains in railroad earnings as a whole, and bank clearings in spite of a slight reduction from last week showing heavy gains all over all corresponding periods in previous years.

The less favorable elements in the situation are the reports of arrested or smaller than expected trade at eastern markets, more particularly in textile lines, lower quotations and apparently less active demand from abroad for our cereal products and reduced prices paid for the south's great staple, raw cotton.

Qualifying the latter might be mentioned the fact that spring wheat has apparently begun to move in the north-west and the prospect of large yields in wheat and cotton alike tended to depress prices.

The situation of the iron and steel mills with order books filled for from 30 to 60 days ahead, albeit much of this old price, is one of agreeableness to many producers who have turned down business on the basis of time limits demanded for delivery. Advanced quotations Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, bars, copper and sheet and features of the week and even in plates show a gain in prices after a long period of depression.

The feature of demand at western markets this week has been the inquiry from jobbers of drygoods, clothing and boots and shoes, special activity being noted at Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Omaha.

Wharf shipments for the week including flour, aggregated 2,563,478 bushels as against 2,892,816 bushels last week; 5,149,565 bushels in the corresponding week of 1891; 3,271,334 bushels in 1890; 1,570,928 bushels in 1895; and 3,420,969 bushels in 1894.

Business failures in the United States this week number 173 against 195 last week and compared with 210 in this week a year ago, 220 in 1890; 180 in 1885 and 192 in 1891.

NEW YORK, August 26.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say:

The volume of business reflected at the principal clearing houses is 26.4 per cent larger than last year and 26.8 per cent larger than 1890, heretofore the year of largest business and highest prosperity ever known. Part of this increase was due to speculation at New York, but there are most healthy increases over the best of the previous years, and though in some branches business is not satisfactory in character, in nearly all it is in vigorous largeness than before ever.

No unfavorable change appears in the prospect of crops, upon which the welfare of the country largely depends, nor in those present, threatening financial disturbances. Europe has not worried of buying American securities, although some speculators have been selling, nor is there shown any want of confidence among American investors. Comparisons as to foreign trade are apt to mislead, because imports last year were extraordinarily small after the big rush to anticipate new duties, while exports were beginning to show the phenomenal demand which made the year quite the most remarkable in our history.

Since the decrease, 12 per cent from New York in August thus far is not alarming, but sales of products yet to be followed are large and have stopped any advance in the current rates of foreign exchange. Nor is it at all disconcerting that imports at New York for the month thus far exceed last year's by nearly \$3,000,000 since last year they fell below those of 1896 by more than \$4,000,000.

What goes down three cents this week if there were no foreign demand, the previous concert of farmers to hold back wheat, the crop being certainly very large, tending to encourage a conspiracy of traders against them, which our fair has done.

Atlanta exports for the week have been 2,531,564 bushels against 3,655,320 last year and for four weeks of August, 13,161,070 bushels against 13,381,538 last year, while Pacific exports 54,229 bushels for the week against 76,819 last year, have been for the month 1,303,734 against 1,165,222 last year.

It is wise to remember that the foreign demand on account of last year's shortage is still lapping over, while reports show that foreign crops are about average.

The output of iron and steel no longer measures the demand and the substituted stoppage of furnaces in the Shenandoah and Mahoning valleys has raised the price of Bessemer pig iron to \$10.50 and of grey forge to \$9.25, without any certainty whatever that such prices can be maintained when the valley furnaces resume operations, as some of them are now dead. The natural result is that the Pittsburgh region is so much less able to compete with the great Illinois combine just formed, which is getting all the business it can and promises to turn out iron at least cost than any other works in the country. At all points bars promise a larger output than ever before and structural forms and plates are in heavy demand, while the plate producers have felt themselves obliged to advance prices about ten cents per box and the sales are said to be very heavy.

The Veriscope in Pugilism.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—In a decision rendered Friday Judge Coffey upheld the will of Mrs. Angella Scott, who died last December, leaving \$500,000 to be divided among her immediate relatives. Her husband, to whom she bequeathed two-fifths, and her niece, Mrs. McIlroy, to whom she left one dollar, contested the will, separately, on the ground that the deceased was mentally incompetent and had made the will while unduly influenced by relatives. Judge Coffey decided that the decedent was competent and that no undue influence was used. Mrs. McIlroy's case has not been decided. The husband's case will be carried to the supreme court.

Rival Populist Conventions.

ROCHESTER, August 29.—The two wings of the Populist party, after a valiant effort to get together today, nominated a full slate ticket. The Taylor wing named George H. Hill for Governor and James Cunninham for Congress. The other convention named D. H. Andrews for Governor and L. T. Anderson for congress.

This conference will be by the help of God, the happy prospect for the century which is about to open. It would cover into one powerful focus the efforts of all states sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would at the same time cement their agreement by a corporate concentration of the principles wherein rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples."

PARIS, August 29.—The French newspapers generally distrust the practicability of the Czar's peace scheme

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

Bradstreet's and Dun's Reports.

Peculiar Fluctuations in Home Trade.

The Iron and Steel Industry Booming, But Wheat and Cotton Low.

SHAFTER IS CONFIDENT

The Nation Will Approve His Course.

He Talks of the Santiago Campaign.

Great Results Accomplished With the Smallest Possible Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Business interests in the main reflect the continuance of most of the favorable features hitherto dominating the trade situation in the more favored section of the country.

Prominent in this direction of course are the iron and steel and allied industries in which active demand, present and prospective, has led to further price advances, sustained and even increased actually in distribution at most western markets with somewhat of improvement likewise noted at the south and on the Pacific coast, steadiness in prices—wheat, corn, cotton however, excepted a reduced number of business failures, fair gains in railroad earnings as a whole, and bank clearings in spite of a slight reduction from last week showing heavy gains all over all corresponding periods in previous years.

The less favorable elements in the situation are the reports of arrested or

THE FATAL BOX IN PATRIOTIC PENNSYLVANIA

Proofs Against Mrs. Botkin.

Strenuous Efforts to Avoid Extradition.

The Matter Will Eventually Come Before Governor Budd on Statutory Grounds.

NEW YORK, August 27.—A Herald dispatch from Santiago says:

Prior to embarking on the steamer Mexico, Major General Shafter consented to be interviewed. He said: "I look upon the campaign just closed as a successful one in the highest degree, not only in regard to the military operations, but more especially in regard to the great results achieved."

"From a military point of view I, perhaps, took steps which might not be deemed justifiable under the circumstances, but I knew the temper and the capabilities of my soldiers and the moral effect of our gradually closing up on the enemy within his own lines."

"My engineers were very apprehensive that the Spaniards might break through on my left and cut off Siboney. This from a purely military standpoint might have been truly correct, but personally I had not for a moment any fear on that score. The result, as I think, proved the correctness of my conclusions."

"Our primary object was to drive Cervera out and next to take the town. We had gradually driven the Spaniards back on their lines, circling the city and steadily advancing day by day. The enemy began losing spirit as soon as our guns had been placed in a position to cover the town. When Cervera left the situation was changed."

"The town was as my enemy had had it given the orders for a direct assault it would have been taken within four hours. I believe that with the forces then at my command, reinforced as they had been, I was in a position to take the city by force."

"But if I had taken a step of such a character what would have been the result? I estimate that our casualties would have been 3000 and the action I took has had more brilliant result surely without the heavy loss of lives."

"From the moment General Torrijos made a proposition for a conference, I knew he was determined to give up and I acted accordingly."

"Personal reflections have not been cast upon me because I was on the fighting line. That was not the place for a general in command of an army. It must be remembered that I was connected by telephone with the officers at the front and was better able to direct operations from the position I had taken. Save for two days, when I was ill, I was in direct command of this campaign, and I consider unique in this respect. After it was reached in the first instance, the United States had fought with its regular army. The civil war was a war of volunteers, but this campaign was fought by our regular troops."

"I did not notice the fat at first, but there were only three volunteer regiments engaged against the Spaniards. While the highest credit is to be given and they fought bravely and well, there was the moral support of the regulars back of it all."

"Our volunteers lacked that unity, cohesion and individual support noticeable in our trained troops, but at the same time no disorganization should be made of the volunteers in the campaign. What they lacked otherwise they made up for in enthusiasm and patriotic spirit and I desire to commend no better army than the one composed of the class of volunteers under me in this Santiago campaign."

"The operations of the regulars in the campaign have proved conclusively their superiority over some organizations of state militia in which the men are partially compelled to serve by a sense of shame but do not show the enthusiasm of volunteers."

"There has been some question concerning the transportation facilities of the army. The facilities were all there and the transportation equipment provided was all that should have been, but our difficulties were enormous. There was only one road and to have built another would have taken two years."

The mortality among the soldiers is small, however. Patients who are convalescent after an attack of dysentery and yellow fever gain strength slowly, owing to the emanating effect of the climate. Two hundred immunes are now in the hospital. Three thousand troops remain here.

Charged With Carelessness.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—A coroner's jury today rendered a verdict in the case of Mrs. Flora L. Paxton, who lost her life in a collision between the government steamer McDowell and a launch from the transport Scandia a week ago. The jury after listening to the testimony of the interested parties on both sides charged the officers of the McDowell with carelessness and held them responsible for the accident. The board of inquiry appointed by the government to determine the responsibility for the accident has not made its report.

THE SCANDIA SALIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The internal revenue department has been given a hand out to crack in connection with the tax on California wines in bottles. There has been wide complaint from wholesale and retail wine merchants, bottlers and proprietors of restaurants that the tax imposed is discriminatory and not constitutional. These allegations are made on the fact that the man who produces the wine and the dealer who sells bulk wine escape the import, while the bottler, the merchant and the caterer who sells wines in glass are required to bear the whole burden.

In order to test the legality of this section of the tax revenue laws the Westmore-Brown Company have refused to place stamps on their goods as required by the statute and are awaiting further action of the government calculated to bring the dispute to a final settlement.

Bottled Beer for Manila.

WILMINGTON, August 29.—What will be expected in the way of increased commerce between the United States and its newly acquired territory is fairly illustrated by an order for bottled beer received by a brewing company of this city. The China agent has called an order for sixty-seven carloads for Manila shipment.

The cars are being loaded and will be forwarded by special train via the Canadian, Northern and Central Pacific routes.

Failed to Break the Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—In a decision rendered Friday Judge Coffey upheld the will of Mrs. Angella Scott, who died last December, leaving \$500,000 to be divided among her immediate relatives. Her husband, to whom she bequeathed two-fifths, and her niece, Mrs. McIlroy, to whom she left one dollar, contested the will, separately, on the ground that the deceased was mentally incompetent and had made the will while unduly influenced by relatives. Judge Coffey decided that the decedent was competent and that no undue influence was used. Mrs. McIlroy's case has not been decided. The husband's case will be carried to the supreme court.

Fitzsimmons and Sharkey.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—The National Athletic Club of this city today made an offer for a round contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey to take place in December. The inducement is a purse of \$17,000, the principals to defray their own expenses to this city.

Oakland Defeats Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—Oakland and Stockton played the first game today of the new series at Terrell Park and Oakland won after an exciting contest. Both Knell and Modkin were in good form, but were given miserable support. The Stockton men came near tying the score in the ninth on an error and two doubles, but a pretty throw by O'Neill caught Sharkey at the plate and ended the run setting. Muller easily earned off the honors, two of his put-outs being exceptionally hard chances. Score: Stockton 5, Oakland 6.

Only a Little Dust.

SEATTLE, August 28.—The steamship Scandia sailed for Honolulu and Manila yesterday this afternoon from St. Michael and Dutch Harbor, Alaska, with two hundred passengers and gold dust estimated at \$100,000.

Cantone and Stockton.

